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Kiblo's Garden-Lin and Lotin.
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St. James Theatre-Barleson Overa Troope.
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Shall a Man be Executed on a Technicality ?

Gov. Dix, in his adroit and skilfully drawn letter to Dr. Tyng, does not pretend that if he is to consider the sworn testimony of the seven jurors it would not be his duty to commute the sentence of Fos-TER. He had probably been advised by the Judges whom he consulted that it is judicially settled that "A right result will not satisfy the law; it must be rightfully come at in order to preserve the due administration of justice and the purity of trial by jury;" and that no matter how correct a verdict may be, if it be obtained improperly it must be set uside.

The fact cannot be questioned that the verdict in Foster's case was obtained by misapprehension and mistake; and Gov. Dix's only justification for not commuting the punishment is that there is a technical rule in this State which prevents courts of law from receiving the testimony of the jurors themselves to establish such a fact: a rule in regard to which Lord MANSFIELD well remarked: "It was singular indeed that almost the only evidence the case admits should be shut out."

Gov. Dix therefore proposes to hang a man on the merest technicality.

We submit that such a rule never applied to the Executive; and further, that the whole common law doctrine of excluding witnesses on account of their relation to ease has been broken down and abolished in this State by the Legislature.

For these reasons Gov. Dix is bound to regard the sworn affidavits of the jurors; and if he does regard them he cannot exe cute the prisoner.

His resolution to hang Foster has been complimented as evincing Roman firm-Would it ever have been tolerated that a Roman citizen should be put to death on the strength of a verdict which was known to have been rendered by mistake? Justice, not wrong, was the boast

Why is Gov. Dix so reticent in reference to the opinions which he obtained from the Judges? Did he or did he not put the question to Chief Justice Church, of the Court of Appeals, whether this was a case for commutation? And if he did put the question was he not answered that it was

Is not the same thing true with reference to Judge Andrews, who delivered the ad-

verse opinion of the Court of Appeals? We hope that events will never render it our painful duty to publish the well an thenticated accounts of the extraordinary personal influences by which Gov. DIX is surrounded and the almost incredible im pediments by which access to him on this subject has been blocked; for we still hope that it will not be a part of the history of his administration that a citizen of New York was deliberately put to death on : mistake and technicality.

## The Coal Scarcity in England.

The extravagant price of coal in England continues to be the all-absorbing topic of discussion among Englishmen, and many facts are coming to light respecting the causes of the present high prices which are working a decided change in public prinion. At first all the blame was laid on the miners, who were represented as hav ing by combinations and conspiracy suc ceeded in exacting such high wages from the coal owners that it was impossible for the latter to supply fuel at reasonable rates, and popular indignation against the whole body of mining operatives raged very high. But it is now known that the increase in the wages of the miners has been insignificant in comparison with the rise in the prices of coal, and that in reality it is owing to the exorbitant profits de manded by the coal owners and middle men, who in some instances are aided in their schemes by the action of railway companies, that the public are compelled

to pay double prices. The coal question is a very serious one for England, far more serious indeed than the bread question. If wheat were sud dealy to rise considerably in price the granaries of the world would be at Eng land's service, and with the present mean of transportation it would hardly be possible for the price of bread to double Twenty years ago in consequence of the Crimean war the forestallers drove the London bread prices up to nearly double what they had been, though that con dition of affairs lasted only a few weeks But even if they should be doubled to morrow the increase would only seriously affect the poorest of the poor, for the better class of workpeople if they had to spend more for bread could easily economize in the use of beer, spirits, to bacco, or other so-called luxuries sufficiently to offset it, and perhaps be all the better off for doing so, while such an increase in price would not directly affect the prosperity of manufactures. But there is one essential difference between coal and wheat. Coal is not only a domestic necessary, but an in dispensable agent in the manufacturing in dustry of Great Britain. There is hardly a trade nowadays in which the steam engine does not do a very large share of the work-in some trades it does by far the largest-and to keep the steam engine at

reasonable prices. After all that has been said about the ecarcity of coal in England, there is abundant evidence that the deficiency in the supply is rather imaginary than real, or at all events, entirely out of proportion to the great increase in prices. A very slight | other has engaged in the business of a lobby

work there must be a supply of coal at

falling off in the supply of such necessaries agent, selling at a high price his influence in domestic life as wheat and coal is sufficient to produce alarm and cause an artificial and unnecessary inflation of prices. Under the old English Corn laws a deficiency of ten per cent, in the wheat crop has been known to double the price of that grain, and coal is more likely than wheat to be affected by a belief that there is a real scarcity in the supply. It has been discovered in Lancashire that while many large manufacturing establishments were working on short time from the supposed scarcity of coal and its high price, and some of their owners seriously discussing the advisability of closing altogether, the great coal depots of Liverpool were full to overflowing and the stock constantly increasing. More than 400,000 tons of steam coal alone were found stored in Liverpool and Birkenhead, while at the mouths of the pits between Wigan, Rainford, and Liverpool extensive wooden structures had been erected for storing the coal kept back in expectation of another rise.

Of course the attention of Parliament has been called to the abnormal condition of the coal market, and an inquiry instituted into the causes which have produced it. The Home Secretary consented to the inquiry, but said that no legislation must be looked for on the subject. The opinion is maintained by most of the coal owners in Parliament, and that interest is strongly represented there, that it is folly to think of regulating prices by legislative interference. Mr. MUNDELLA, himself a coal owner, who introduced in the House of Commons the resolution for a Parliamentary inquiry, in sustaining his motion said that he did not expect any legislation to result from it, but believed an exposure of the real causes of the prevailing high prices would lead to the cheapening of coal. In the course of his remarks he informed the House that eighteen mouths ago the price paid at the pit bank of a mine in Yorkshire, in which he was interested, was 6s. to 8s. per ton, and that this coal was sold in London at from 18s. to 20s. per ton. The wages paid under and above ground-the labor used in production-amounted to 2s. 61/d. per ton. During the last few weeks the same coal has been sold at the pit bank at from 18s. to 20s, per ton; and in London, the cost of transportation being about 8s. per ton, at 45s. to 50s., while the poor who bought in small quantities had to pay 60s. a ten, and sometimes even more. In the mean

time the wages of the miners had in

creased less than one shilling a ton.

Those who believe that Parliament has the power to remedy the existing state of affairs are not unanimous in their views as to the means best adapted for the purpose, but there is a large class favoring the expropriation of the coal owners, and the assumption by Government of the whole management of the coal production and supply. Whether anything will come of this proposition remains to be seen; it is not probable that there will at present. But the railroad companies, some of which have made contracts with speculators, and refuse to haul coal for any persons except those who are interested in maintaining high prices, are likely to be hauled over the coals themselves for such an abuse of their chartered privileges. The workingmen of England, who, though unrepresented in Parliament, exercise a greater influence over the deliberations of that body than its members would like to acknowledge, are agitating for relief from ly 10,000 men, women, and children paraded the streets of Nottingham carrying an empty fire-grate, headed with a banner with the inscription, " Beware of the coal owners at the next election." In London and the other large cities demonstrations have also been made which will probably ave the effect of stimulating Parli to try and do something for the public relief. But as the extraordinary prices now ruling are evidently the result of a popular misapprehension of the facts regarding demand and supply, it is likely that they will decline materially from natural causes, though there is no prospect that coal will ever be as cheap in England again as it was a few years ago.

# What He Did Not Say.

While there have been many comments pon what Gen. GRANT said in his recent naugural address, we have not seen any remarks upon what he did not say; and

vet of the two this is the more important. The President declares that he will maintain the laws; that he has endeavored to restore harmony, credit, commerce, and the arts of peace and progress that the world is tending toward republi can government; that the telegraph is available for communicating thought to gether with rapid transit by steam: that the colored man should have access to schools, and when he travels his conducshould regulate the treatment and fare he will receive; that the world is to become one nation, speaking one language; that his efforts will be directed to improving the currency, to the construction of cheap routes of transit throughout the land, to the maintenance of friendly relations with other nations, to the reëstablishment of commerce, to the encouragement of manu facturing industries in this country, and to the bringing of the aborigines under the effuences of education and civilization and finally, that he is in favor of civil ser

vice reform. This is what he says in his address. And now let us consider what he does not say He does not once say that he is in favor

f honest administration. He does not say that unless the progres f legislative, executive, and judicial corruption is arrested in this country and th law of integrity restored, our experiment of republican government will end in ruin, and that he shall exert himself by precept and example to prevent such catastrophe.

He does not say that the revelations of bribery, lying, and perjury in the Credit Mobilier investigation have excited alarm and indignation in his mind as they have in that of every honorable and patriotic eitizen.

He does not say that the overthrox of a State Government in Louisians and the nullification of an honest election by the decree of a drunken and corrupt Federal Judge, and the substitution by the same drunken authority of Government which the people had rejected in the place of that which they had lawfully elected, are events of the most dangerous nature, and that he views them

with unqualified repugnance and horror. He does not say that even the judiciary of the United States has, like its legisla ture, become corrupt, and that the facts established by abundant evidence, proving that one United States Judge has received bribes for his official action, and that an-

with his brother, a Senator, and with other members of Congress, are things which should excite the deepest anxiety in all patriotic minds; and that every legal means should be employed and every good influence brought to bear to secure the condemnation and extirpation of such cor-

He does not say that whereas during his first term of office he was led to the appointment of an inordinate number of his own relations to public offices without sufficient regard to their intellectual or moral qualifications, he has become convinced by experience and reflection that it is wrong thus to use the power of the Presidency as if it were a kind of family possession, and that henceforth nothing of the kind will be

done or tolerated by him. He does not say that whereas in his first term he was misled into giving his official approbation to bribe-taking by continuing in office and promoting J. C. B. Davis after it had been proved and declared by the Legislature of Massachusetts that the said Davis had been guilty of that offence, he will henceforth do so no more, but will exert all the weight of his office and character in behalf of public integrity and

against bribe-taking. He does not say that whereas during his first term he had kept in place as Secretary of the Navy one George M. Robeson after it had been proved before a committee of Congress that the said Rongson, vielding to some mysterious seduction, had paid \$93,000 of public money in violation of the law to a party already paid in full, and had otherwise committed official misdemeanors, he will henceforth do so no more, but will take eare that no man shall be retained in the service of the Government after he is proved guilty of dishonesty and plundering.

In short there is not in this inaugural address a single word or sentence or intimation or suggestion that the President knows that there is any distinction between right and wrong; that he is aware that there is such a thing as public corruption; or that he has any idea that it is his duty as our chief executive officer to do any thing, or refrain from doing anything, with a view of setting to the people an example of good morals, of official integrity or of hatred of corruption and public rob

Neither the word honesty nor the idea of honesty is set forth or suggested in the whole of this inaugural address.

The Hon, JOHN P. JONES has been duly sworn in as a member of that pure and elevated body, the Senate of the United States, and he sits there now in the full enjoyment of his expensive glory. No one interferes with Jones's happiness, and it seems most probable that he will continue until March 4, 1879, to possess the distinction he has paid for so liberally.

Meanwhile light is occasionally cast upon the history of Jones by the journals of Ne vada. We find in the Reese River Reveille a timely addition to the record of his ele The writer professes not to be a member of the Legislature, but to have voted voluntarily without reward or hope of reward for legislators who afterward voted for Jones. He believed that Jones would be an improvement upon Nyz or STEWART, and accordingly he went for him like a true patriot; but as for the idea the exactions of the monopolists, and late- that Jones bought Nyz off with \$50,000, he rejects it with scorn.

Why, oh! why Should he buy Jim Nye? I pause for reply. And Echo says, "Why Should he buy Jim Nye?"

But that Jones spent a great deal of money in electing men to the Legislature this writer affirms. In the eastern cour ties last spring the people said that Jones was a big mining speculator, a rich man, who would "give his money a chance, and sling coin if he went in for an office." It would also appear that in addition to the legislators whom Jones thus elected by the slinging of coin, he bought others wh had been elected otherwise; but it is denied that he slung as much as \$5,000 a head for them on the average. All of which proves that Jones is no fool.

But while the idea that Jones bought JIM NyE for \$50,000 and paid an average price of \$5,000 a piece for members of the Legislature is repudiated, it seems that in Nye county the slinging of coin was something bewildering. The contest there turned upon the election of three members of the Legislature. After a lively struggle Jones got his members; but they cost him dear. In the counties of Storey, Lyon, Ormsby Lander, Lincoln, Humboldt, and Elko the money likewise flowed freely; and in the larger counties the expense is admitted to have been very heavy indeed.

It is proposed that Jones should publish to the world a full and accurate account of all his election expenditures, with the name of every person employed or bribed. We hope he will comply with this intimation, so that other Senators and those who desire to become such may know whether it costs more or less to purchase a seat in the Senate from the new than from the old States. Let the market rates be reported

## Our Terrible City Prison.

The truth respecting the Tombs which THE SUN has so often enforced on the public attention is reiterated in detail by the officers of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, whose report will be found in another part of this paper. They show that the Tombs is neither drained nor ventilated, while it is enormously crowded. Consequently it is utterly unhealthy worthy perhaps of some cruel barbarian ruler who might wish to torture, and poison, and by slow degrees kill the unhappy prisoners accused of breaking the law, but utterly unworthy of the chief

city of the United States. Let us hope that this important subject will no longer be neglected by the authorities. As Dr. Janes recommends, the Tomb should be abandoned as a prison and sold for commercial purposes. The property would doubtless bring enough to provide new site and build a suitable edifice in some part of the city where land is less valuable.

## It was Secor Robeson.

A great deal of euriosity has been mani fested all over the country to know who it was that got President GRANT to pardon Brown, the Philadelphia repeater. This scoundrel had been detected in repeating at the last October election. He was ar rested, tried, convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. There was no palliating circumstance in his case,

and yet President GRANT pardoned him. This pardon took all decent people by surprise; but when application was made to the Attorney-General for the names of

any citizens of Pennsylvania who had recommended such a pardon, that official declined to give them. We now learn from the Tribune, however, that "the most active and efficient advocate whom Brown had with the President was Secretary Robeson, who took an unusual per-

onal interest in the case," At this information nobody will be astonished.

It is well known that the German authorities look with great uneasiness upon the large emigration going on from Germany to America, but it is semi-officially denied that the Government has intended to take any direct measures to hinder it. It is often asserted that the only interference of the authorities in this matter has been to protect German subjects from being misled by the false representations of swindlers lying in wait to cheat intending emigrants; but if a correspondent of the Toronto Globs is to be credited, some of the German officials have taken very strong measures in the case of two Canadian agents sent out in the hope of diverting some portion of the tide of emigration to Canada. These men are named WAGNER and DYKE, and they were duly accredited as emigration agents by the Ontario Government. Acting in accordance with their instructions, they proceeded to the Continent and busied themselves in disseminating information concerning Canada and its resources and the free grants of land offered to immigrants. The consequence was that Mr. WAG NER was summarily driven out of Alsace by an intimation that if he remained he would do so at the public expense, while Mr. DYKE, less fortunate, found himself in the common jail of Stolp, n Pomerania, almost before he had time to say Jack Robinson. After remaining in prison some time, DYKE was brought before the Mayo of Stolp charged with wilfully inducing Ger-mans to emigrate under false pretences, such as romising them free grants of land, and with illegally publishing advertisements. The prisoner was treated with great harshness, and refused permission to communicate with the British Minister at Berlin unless his communication should be written according to the dictation of the Stolp authorities. He managed, however, to send off a few lines written in pencil to the Dom'nion agent for emigration in London, which reached their destination and led to the interposition of the British Foreign Office. The result was that the Consul-General was directed to bail Mr. DYRE, which was done. His trial was to take place on the 28th ult., but it is not known how it ended. Probably the acts of the Stolp officials will be disavowed by the German Government ; but the occurrence is an evidence of the feeling excited in Germany by the unpre cedented emigration to the New World now in

In the British House of Lords, the other day, Lord MALMESBURY made an argument i favor of the game laws based on the importance of rabbits as an article of food for the classes. He quoted Buillat SAVARIN to prove that with white sauce a rabbit could hardly be surpassed, and said that in Nottingham 3,000 rabbits were sold weekly and consumed by the laboring population, but neglected to estimate the quantity of white sauce used by the luxuriworkingmen feasting themselves on this variety of game. Earl GRANVILLE in reply said that many ingenious theories had been propounded on the subject of rabbits, but he entirely dissented from the notion that if there was a general preservation of them all over the country the aggregate supply of food available for human consumption would be increased.

The London News, in an article describng the successful efforts of President GRANT falls into a slight error in regard to the effect of this legislation so far as the President is concerned. It says this law cannot be valid as applied to the President without an amendment to the Constitution, which especially provides that his compensation shall neither be increased doubtedly it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to guard against just such action as has taken place in Washington, namely, the use of executive influence on Congress while in office; but the provision was so worded as to read that the President's compensation 'shall neither be increased nor diminished dur ing the period for which he shall be elected; and as GRANT's first election was for a term of only four years, the constitutional prohibition was evaded by making the increased saiary begin with his second term. It is not at all strange that English journalists are unable to comprehend this nice distinction, which is something of a puzzler to a good many Americans, though technically it would doubtless stand the test of judical interpretation, notwithstanding that it is a palpable violation of the spirit of the Constitution. The same article of the Constitution prohibits the President from receiving any other emolument than his salary from the United States or any of them which raises the question whether the appro priation of \$8,000 in a single year for "fuel" for the White House is in the nature of an emolu ment.

Miss Coshman's Second Reading. Miss Charlotte Cushman gave her second reading at Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon at two o'clock. There was a very large audience composed principally of ladies. The programme comprised scenes from the first act of "Romes and Juliet;" "The Battle of Ivry," by Macaulay; an anonymous poem, entitled "The Death of the Old Squire;" and Carleton's " Betsey and I are Out.'

The reading afforded a large measure of intellectual enjoyment to those present. Miss Cushman reads the part of Mercutio with more skill, force, and originality than any other in "Romeo and Juliet." It is interesting to note how closely her interpretation of Juliet corresponds with that of Miss Neilson, the English actress. The passages between the old nurse and Peter were rendered with much comical effect.

In her reading of "The Battle of Ivry" Miss Cushman evidently has in mind the enthusiastic and victorious soldier exulting in triumph and extolling the valor of his leader. The plece was given in powerful tones and with great fervor. It was followed by "The Death of the Old Squire" in fluently spoken English provincial dialect. The delivery added most to the meaning of the lines in "Betsey and I are Out," which was the last recitation. It presented a vivid picture of the old Western farmer in conversation with the young lawyer, and provoked intense amusement rippling into laughter at almost every line.

Every lover of the drama, as well as every admirer of high talent in woman, must rejoice at the appreciation bestowed by the public upon the refined and instructive entertainment offered them in these readings.

Miss Julia Gaylord's Concert. closely her interpretation of Juliet corresponds

Miss Julia Gaylord's Concert. A very pleasant concert, and for a very pleasant object.will be given to-morrow evenfer at the Union League Theatre. Miss Julia Gaylord is the beneficiary, and the proceeds of the concert are to be applied to the purpose of en abling her to complete in Europe a musical edu-

abling her to complete in Europe a musical edu-cation begun auspiciously here and with promise of excellent results. Miss Gaylord is said to possess exceptional gifts of voice and style. She will appear both as vocatist and actress, the first part of the programme being of a musical char-acter, and the latter part consisting of Hurl-burd's comedy, "Americans in Paris. The young lady has the assistance in the musical half of her concert of Mr. Alfred Pease, Sig. Padovani, and the Russian quartette of horn players, while Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Stoddart, Mr. Ringgold, and others, take part in the comedy.

PROVIDENCE, March 19.—The Democratic nominations for State officers have the old "knock me down again" sound. Men could have been nominated to win, but it is hard to turn a spavined horse from his stumbling path. The usual resolution against the real estate qualification for adopted citizens was passed though the Democratic leaders are even more intense nativists than the Republicans, and would be the first to oppose any practical move to do away with the sand and gravel clause of the Constitution. As for the character of the nominations it is simply necessary to say that three of the candidates are taken from the eastern side of the bay, and the west and north are entirely ignored.

KEMBLE AND HIS BANK. FINANCIAL SCIENCE APPLIED IN PHILADELPHIA.

The People's Bank - Its Stockholders Not Liable-Addition, Division, and Silence Applied to Banking. ondence of The Sun.

HARRISBURG, March 18 .- In a former communication your correspondent showed how Wm. H. Kemble made some \$400,000 while State Treasurer by funding the debt of the State. With that money he desired to start a bank in Philadelphia which should be a depository for State and city moneys, as well as all corporation funds which could be secured by presenting things in a proper light to their officers. He first got the Legislature to pass an act entitled "An act to incorporate the People's Bank of the city of Philadelphia," which was approved by Gov. Geary Feb. 25, 1870. It was an ordinary ac granting corporate powers for banking purposes to a half dozen gentlemen whose names are generally used as corporators in acts wherein the Pennsylvania Railroad is supposed to be interested, but who sink from sight the moment an act is passed. Kemble used their names in this case merely as gloves to conceal his own claws. The only two sections of the act of special significance were the seventh and eleventh, as follows:

eleventh, as follows:

SECTION 7. That it shall be lawful for said bank transact financial business as a natural person, and such to become and act as a frequency and financial tages of chartules and religious institutions and corporation and as financial agents of the State of Founds and countes, and of etty governments, and countes, and required.

8 sc. 11. That the stockholders shall be personally table to any amount equal to the capt at stock, in addition thereto, and this coarter shall continue for twenty cars.

SECURITY AND PERSONAL LIABILITY.

years.

SECURITY AND PERSONAL LIABILITY.

"If required" at the end of section 7 is good, but if any security ever had been required it would have been better.

The personal liability was obviated by a supplemental act which was lobbied through by Kemble and approved by the Governor March 17, 1870, or just twenty days after the first act was signed. This is the supplement see Laws of Pennsylvania, 1870, page 465, act 456):

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the People's liank of the City of Philadelphia," approved Feb 25, 1870.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Scenate and House of Representatives of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That so much of the act to which this is a supplement as provides that the stockholders in the said bank shall be individually liable, shall be construed to mean such hability in every respect, and no other, as is imposed upon stockholders of banks in the act entitled "An act regulating banks," approved April 16, 1850.

SEC. 2. That the increase of the capital stock of the bank incorporated by the said act to which this is a supplement may be image from time to time; but such crease shall not in the whole exceed the sum of four thousand shares.

SEC. 3. The Legislature reserves the power to alter.

Berrase anni not in the whole control to the bows of shares.

SEC. 3. The Legislature reserves the power to alter, revoke, or annui the charter of the said bank whenever in their opinion it may be necessary for the nublic welfare, in such manner, however, that no injustice by done to the incorporators.

BUTLER B. STRANG,

done to the incorporators.

(Signed),

(Signed),

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES H STIMON,

CHARLES H STIMON,

Speaker of the Senate.

(Signed),

JOIN W. GEARY. LARGE SUMS OF MONEY DEPOSITED.

As soon as the supplement was signed Kemble, together with other members of the Ring, subscribed for the stock and opened the bank, the original corporators never being neared of in connection with the institution afterward. Kemble was made President of the bank, and large sums of State and city moneys were at once deposited with him, without any good security. The act of 1850, referred to in the supplement, makes the stockholders jointly liable for a bank's circulating notes, and imposes no other personal culating notes, and imposes no other personal liability whatever. The section covering the

mobility whatever. The section covering the case is as follows:

SEC. 22. The stockholders of every such bank, in addition to the corporate liability, shail be jointly liable to the creditors of said bank, being note holders, in their individual capacities for the amount of all notes issued; and the manner of enforcing such liability shail be as follows: In case the said bank shall violate the provisions of this acts on as to forfeit its charier, or becomes insolvent and in failing circumstances by reason of the mismanagement of its affairs, and is compelled to make an assignment under the provisions of this act, the assignment under the provisions of this act, the assignment and the shall proceed to make a fair and equitable appraisement of the assets of said bank of every description, at their cash value; and also to make a list of all the debts due by said bank, and if it shall spiest that the assets are insufficiently in proportion to the respective amounts of stock held by each at the line such assignment is made.

WORKING SILENTLY.

As the People's Bank is not a bank of issue that section amounts to nothing.

The silent way in which Kemble worked that supplement through the Legislature fills one, not by nature suspicious, with ominous forebodings. The first act was emblazoned to the world, the supplement was kept as quiet as possible. Can it be that this notorious Win. H. Kemble means or hopes to add large individual and corporation deposits to those made by the city and State, under the erroneous Impression entertained by the public that the stockholders are individually liable for a sum equal to the amount of each one's stock, then to divide the whole vast sum between his right and left hand pockets, and then silently steal away?

whole vast sum between his right and left hand pockets, and then silently steal away?
Kemble is said to have Senatorial aspirations. He would doubtless find the society of Clayton. Cameron, Caldwell, Jones, Pinchback and Patterson quite congenial. He knows they never reached the Senate ty reason of their merits; neither can he. But they did reach the Senate by means of their money, and so may he—at least, if not by the use of his own money, by the use of that of other people who have deposited in his bank. Scott's term will be out in two years, and Kemble means to bid high. If he bursts the bank nobody is responsible, and, with well filled pockets, he can sneak off to Washington, and, as a United States Senator, live in magnificent style on the interest of what he owes.

The Philadelphia ring which

the owes.

THE PHILADELPHIA RING.

Of course the State officers and the ring which controls Philadelphia know all about the total irresponsibility of this "addition, division, and silence" bank; but many individuals, and perhaps some religious and charitable institutions, have deposited funds with it under the false impression that the stockholders are personally liable for an amount equal to the par value of each one's stock in addition to the stock itself. How any institution the least tinctured with charity or religion could fielp being repelled by Kemble it is hard to conceive; but the serpent did not beguile Eve with a tale more false than Kemble did them if he ever claimed or intended that there was any responsibility about his bank whatever save the word of a notorious, greedy, and selfsh schemer, whose sworn motto is "Addition, division, and silence."

If Kemble did not mean to have the bank fail whenever his friend should retire from office or the deposits should reach such an amount or events so shape that there would be more money in failing than in carrying on the business, why did he so surreptitiously have the personal liability clause repealed, or so explained as to mean nothing? If he meant no wrong, why did he plan so intricate a contrivance to aid in his escape? Why did he boldly publish his pian of campaign to the world while he artfully masked from view the bridge over which he might escape? Men who mean to be honest do not usually take such pains to enable them to be dishonest. If the people of Philadelphia and of Pennsylvania knew one-half the truth about this man Kemble and his rotten institution known as the "People's Bank," they would raise such a howl about the ears of their officials as would compel the removal of State and city funds to some safer depository, or would at the next election hurl Kemble's guilty coadjutors from power.

Rich Between Englishmen and Irishmen—

Three Thousand Persons Engaged. LONDON, March 19.—A serious riot between Englishmen and Irishmen occurred in Wolverhampton a town of Staffordshire, twelve miles from Birminghan yesterday. At least three thousand persons were engaged in the conflict. Firearms and knives were freely used, and there was much bloodshed, though to case of fatal injury has yet been reported.

At last accounts from the town order had been restored, and it was believed there would be no repetition of the rioting.

BOSTON, March 19.—Judge Shepley of the United States Circuit Court has refused to grant the in-junction asked by the Eric Railway to restrain the Trussees of the Boston, Hartford and Eric Railway, under the Berdell mortgage, from foreclosing and forming a new corporation. His opinion, which was an hour in delivery, was listened to by a full court room. Though assuming full jurisdiction under the Bankrupt act both in law and equity, he declined to interfere with the decrees of the State courts as to underlying mortgages, and would not interfere with the operation of the trust until the question of the status of general creditors had been established and power of sale given by the District Court acting concurrently. This decision insures the transfer of the property to the bondholders under the Berdell mortgage, and the speedy combletion of the whole road by the new corporation to be formed by the bondholders.

Probable Murder in Brooklyn

Yesterday morning the body of an unknow man was found by Mr. John Nettor at the foot of Nort Fourth street, Brooklyn. His age is about forty-nive gray moustache; blue cost and vest, brown cassimere pantaloons. On the top of the head is a gaping wound four inches long and very deep. There was not an article of value on his person. The police do not doubt but that the man has been murdered. The body awaits identification at the undertaker's rooms, North First and Union streets.

The Phelps, Dodge & Co. Compromise. The amount paid to settle the case of Phelps Dodge & Co. has at last been definitely ascertained United States District Attorney Bliss said yesterda that it was \$271,000.

For wire screens for doors and windows, go to E. S. and J. Torrey's, 166 Fulton street, near Broadway

The Mutual Benefit Savings Bank in the Sun building offers many advantages to depositors. - Adv.

THE HUNTINGTON CRIME.

Dr. Banks and Royal Sammis Indicted for the Outrage upon Kelsey-No Bill Found Against Claudius C. Prime.

Yesterday morning the Suffolk County Court room at Riverhead was crowded, and the topic throughout the village was the probable action of the Grand Jury with respect to the parties implicated in the outrage committee upon Charles G. Kelsey at Huntington. Dr. Banks, Royal Sammis, and Claudius B. Prime entered the court and took their scats as far back as possible. Despite their affected belief that no bill would be found against them, two

back as possible. Despite their affected belief that no bill would be found against them, two of them at least were undergoing much anxiety. The evidence against Claudius B. Prime, however, was known to be of a less damaring charthan that against Banks and Sammis, and he, consequently, accepted the situation with tolerable coolness.

Some minor criminal business was disposed of, and a few minutes after 10 o'clock the Grand Jury entered and delivered oills of indictment for rioting, accompanied with assent and battery against Dr. Banks and Royal Sammis. No bill was found against Claudius B. Prime, whose expression of mixed sympathy and relief as he left the court room was a marked contrast to the unnitigated disgust stamped on the eountenance of Sammis, and the deep dejection visible in the features of Banks.

As neither of the indicted parties was prepared to go to trial, they were each required to give bail in two sureties of \$1.500, their bondsmen being the same as those accepted by Justice Reid after the preliminary examination in Huntington before Justice Montfort. Their case was set down for the quarter sessions on the third Monday in September.

The friends of the indicted men appear to have had tolerably good grounds for their Grand Jury, no less than eleven out of twenty-three were opposed to be indicted men appear to have had tolerably good grounds for their Grand Jury, no less than eleven out of twenty-three were opposed to be indicted men appear to have had tolerably good grounds for their expressed confidence that no bill would be found, for despite the evidence laid before the Grand Jury, no less than eleven out of twenty-three were opposed to be indicted men appear to have had tolerably good grounds for their examples of the sessions that seem of the grand Jury can indict a prisoner within three years after the very general satisfaction felt at the result of the investigation was somewhat alloyed by the escape of Claudius B. Prime, and by the fact that so long an interval must elapse before the ot

European Opinion of Grant's Inaugural Ad

dress.
From the London Standard.

European Opinion of Grant's Inaugural Address.

From the London Standard.

The inaugural message of President Grant upon commencing a second term of office is one of the most curious documents which have ever emanated from the ruler of a great and stylized nation, speaking to the people whom he governs. President Grant has produced a piece of composition which notably litustrates what the author himself calls in this message "the benign influence of education."

A mingled spirit of piety and of platitude shines through this remarkable paper. In the first sentence we are called upon to applate the fact that Providence for a second time has succeeded in calling Gen. Grant to the head of the American pation. A sort of admission is made that the President has not hitherto justified the choice of Providence in the remark that when he first assumed office the country had not recovered from the effects of "the great revolution." We may here note that the civil war is for the first time, so far as we can remember, called a revolution. From this sentence we pass to another, in which we are abruptly informed that it is Gen. Grant's "firm conviction that the civilized world is not only tending toward republicanism." The civilized world is not only tending toward republicanism but, according to Gen. Grant, it is doing so directly under American inspiration, subject, as the movements of Artenus Ward's constellations were, to the Constitution of the United States. It is not stated, but we have a right to imply, that the American Government is the better qualified for this great civilizing mission through the circumstance of Congress having recently doubled the salarles of the President, the Senators, and the Representatives. If so much has been done already for civilization by a Legislature which boasts of a Schuyler Colfax and an Oakes Ames among its members, what may the world not expect when the virtue of Congress has been steeled and fortified to the extent of salaries fixed at \$6,500.

The general grounds on which the A

and military administration of the United States—we may naturally expect to hear has the encouragement and support of President Grant, who will recommend to Congress any measures tending toward such ends. Considering what is the exalted mission of Gen. Grant, and the confidential terms in which he stands with those who through the telegraph and the steam engine me "changing everything," it is deplorable to learn from the President's message that during his candidature for his present office he has been "the subject of abuse and slander scarcely ever equilled in history." Even thus does the world, republican institutions notwithstanding, treat its best benefactors. It is cheering to know, however, that Gen. Grant is not discouraged by the attacks of his enemies; that under the new stimulus to his patriotism to which we have already alluded he is prepared to march in the van of civilization, to be the guiding star of the nations, and to extend the benign influence of education even to the aboriginal.

### Honors to Robeson. To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR: I see it is proposed to erect a fort on the Delaware river on the site of the old Red Bank fort of revolutionary renown, and to call it Fort Robeson. I think that would be getting Fort Robesons pretty thick hereabouts We have a Fort Robeson here in Camden. It is commonly known and used as a post office. The individual in command is incompetent, dis-obliging, and arrogant, but he is a pet of Ad-miral Robeson though all the citizens desire to have him removed, while he coughs and sneers at the complaints of the public. Therefore we at the complaints of the public. Therefore w have dubbed his shanty Fort Robeson in none of its patron saint.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 17.

The Second Trial of Frederick Heggi for the Alteged Poisoning of F. J. Siegfried. The second trial of Frederick Heggi on the in-

detinent charging him with the poisoning of Frederick. Siegfried on the 21st of August, 1869, was resumed in the General Session yesterday. The first witness was Frederick Siegfried, a son of the man whom it is alleged Heggi poisoned. He testified that he requested that the remains of his father be exhumed last year, and that when this was done the body was found to be in an excellent state of preservation.

Deputy Coroner Marsh was examined at length. He

excellent state of preservation.

Deputy Coroner Marsh was examined at length He testified that he examined Siegfried's body, and discovered no marks of violence. Then he had the body opened, and Dr. Enderman made a chemical analysis of the stomach, liver, and heart. Coroner Young corroborated the testinony of Mr March.

Dr. Herman Enderman made a chemical analysis of the stomach, liver, and heart. Coroner Young corroborated the testinony of Mr March.

Dr. Herman Enderman testified that he received from Coroner Marsh portions of the remains identified to be those of Siegfried, for the purpose of analyzing them. That by the analysis of the First remains given him he found nine millogrammes of arsenic, and by the analysis of the second remains sent him he found two millogrammes to three ounces. That from his analysis of the earth he could not swear to the presence of arsenic in it, but that in the coffin wood and lining, which had been saturated with a patria fluid he found arsenic. From four different analyses made by him of portions of the remains submitted to him the doctor estimated that at the time of death the body contained six grains of arsenic. He had found in all fifteen millogrammes—one-fourth of a grain of that poison. The doctor exhibited in glass tubes, he metically selded, the arsenic obtained by him from the remains given him. The doctor then gave a long and scientifie description of his mode of procedure in making the analysis, atter which the court adjourned.

Capt. Cherry Spoits a Prize Fight. Shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday mornin Bridget Burns informed Police Captain Cherry that prize fight, in which her brother was concerned, w about to come off in Astoria. The Captain sent a Ser geant and officers, who landed at Astoria, and found pugilistic encounter progressing in a small lane tha puglistic encounter progressing in a small lane that runs from Flushing avenue. Thirteen rounds had been fought in one hour and five minutes. Combalants, see onds, and spectators, about twenty in all, ran way, but the officers captured one of the contestants and ar-tof the crowd. The fight was between John Toole and Martin Jones. The latter escaued. Toole, Michael Wolff, one of the seconds, James Frach, John McGov-ern, James Nesson, John Devine, and William Roden were taken before Justice Blay, who committed them for examination. The men are laborers, and the fight was not for stakes, but to settle a dispute between the two men.

One evening last December John Eldard of Brooklyn followed his wife from their home, and at Hudson avenue and Prospect street accosted her with n angry remark. She replied, and he plunged a sheat knife into her body eight times as she hay prostrate on the walk. Eldard admitted that he intended to kill her. The woman finally recovered, and Eldard was tried and convicted of attempt to kill. Yesterday Judge Moore, after recalling the circumstances of the case, said he was determined to punish murderous assaults of this kind with a heavy hand. He sentened the prisoner to nine years and six months in State Frison.

A Would-Be Murderer Sentenced.

MR. ANSON G. PHELPS DODGE

WHAT HE SAYS TO THE CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST HIM

The Toronto Globe Retterates Its Charges - A Personal Explanation in the Dominion Parliament—The Naturalized Canadian Says He Didn't, but Hon. George Brows and Rev. Dr. Ramsey Say He Did. From the Toronto Globe.

Mr. Dodge has attempted to induce the House of Commons to believe that he is not guilty of the very grave charges made against him; or rather, not so guilty as our allegations implied. During the time the House was in secimplied. During the time the House was in session yesterday afternoon this miserable man was laboring, by means of a written document, to show—First, that he had Dr. Clark's authority to append his (Dr. Clark's) name to the letter published over that signature; and secondly, that, if the brief note prefixed thereto in the election fly-sheet was not signed by the Rev. Canon Ramsay, it was signed by Dr. Ramsay, the Canon's son, with the sanction of the Canon.

Previous to the receipt of our Ottawa Parliamentary report containing Mr. Dodge's speech the following

LETTER FROM CANON RAMSAY had come to hand:

19 the Editor of the Globe.

LETTER FIOM CANON RAMSAY
had come to hand:

To the Editor of the Globe.

Newmarr. March 17, 1972.

Sir: I beg to state that the letter copiel has one globe of last Friday, and purporting to be addressed to me by the Rev. Dr. Clark, was never received by me, and that as to his being "my friend, and knowing his high position in the church," &c., &c., all I can say is, that I never knew this Dr. Chark, mether did I know there was such a person in existence. It is therefore simost unnecessary to add that the brief note braing my signature was not written by me, and had not a person written to me asking me to send him a few prince copies of the two letters, I might not have known of their existence. I have only urther to state that, having occasion to call upon my churchwarden, who was the editor of the Courser, on entering the office the first thing that caught my eye was the "Extra" containing these letters pasted on the wall. I asked for it, and the original documents, which were handed to me. This took, like on October 5, 1872, about nine weeks after the publication of the "Extra." I never read the "Extra." before. I remain, six primus F. Lamaay.

An indeliberation of the "Extra." I have a vantage of the stream of t

after the publication of the "Extra." I never read the "Extra." before. I remain, sir, your obedient servant, SEPTIMUS F. RAMEAY.

AN INDELIBLE STIGMA.

It will be seen that Canon Ramsay, in express terms, repudiates all previous knowle fee of or responsibility for the circulation of these letters. What, at its very best, does Mr. Dodge's wretched effort to escape from the indelible stigma his conduct has stamped upon him, amount to? Why, that he fraudulently represented Dr. Clark, of whose very existence Canon Ramsay says he was previously unaware, to be a person well known to the Canon as being a man "of high position in the Church, and of evangelical Christian spirit," and used this as an endorsation to a letter that any man possessing a spark not to say of modesty, but of decency, would have blushed to acknowledge as applicable to himself, too say nothing of circulating it broadcast through the country.

But we are bound to state once more that we are in possession of evidence which leaves no doubt whatsoever upon our mind that the letters will bear no other character than that we have already attached to them.

MR. DODGE IN HIS DEFENCE SAYS:

"I have a letter from the Rev. Dr. Clark, of which the letter in the Globe is an exact copy, I had unlimited authority to use his name in the furtherance of my election, as to my conduct in his parish in the United States of America."

Mr. Dodge may have a letter purporting to be from a Dr. Clark, and he may have been authorized to refer to Dr. Clark as cognizant of Mr. Dodge's numberless Christian attributes. Canon Ikamsay, however, says that he holds the original of the letter sent to the Courter and published as an "extra." Besides, if, as Mr. Dodge pretends, he might use Dr. Clark's name for any purpose whatsoever, or sign it to any document, what need is there to profess that he has the

pretends, he might use Dr. Clark's name for any purpose whatsoever, or sign it to any document, what need is there to profess that he has the letter itself from Dr. Clark? or who authorized Mr. Dodge to announce that he (Dr. Clark) was well known to Canon Ransay, when Canon Ransay knew nothing about him?

Mr. Dodge does not appear to have offered a single proof in support of his assertions. His attempt to misrepresent the friendly advice of Mr. Edgar was promptly corrected by that gentleman, and in his lame effort at a partial justification of his original offence he has failed miserably.

In the Dominion Parliament.

In the Dominion Parliament.

From Report of Proceedings, March 13.

The orders of the day being called, Mr. Dodge said: Mr. Speaker, I wish before the orders of the day are called, to make a statement as a question of privilege, and make an explanation to this House. He then proceeded to read the following statement: Mr. Speaker, I rise to call the attention of yourself and this House to a matter which is personal to myself, and affecting my personal honor. I refer to an article that appeared in the Toronto Globe as an editorial article in its issue of the 14th inst, which was distinctly written and published against me, in consequence of a vote given by me in this House, and with the view of intimidating me in my course as a member of Parliament. The article is as follows—I will not take time to read it all, but there is in it the charze of an offence against truth, electoral independence, and public morals, by a cool, premeditated, and audacious forgery. It is charged, Mr. Speaker—I need not read the whole of the article, that is all that is of it (holding a strip cut from a newspaper aloft)—an audacious forzery! I distinctly declare that the statements made in the said article affecting me are untrue. [Cheers from the Government benches] I have a letter from the Rev. Dr. Clark, of which the letter in the Globe is an exact copy. I had unlimited authority from the Doctor to use his name in the furtherance of my election, as to my conduct in his parish in the tor to use his name in the furtherance of my election, as to my conduct in his parish in the United States of America. [Cheers.] And although I do not know that the letter was signed by Canon Ramsay, which purported to be written by him, I do know that his son. Dr. Ramsay of Orilia, took the responsibility of obtaining his father's consent to the publication of the letter; that Canon Ramsay knew of its publication during the progress of the election, that he never objected to nor repudiated its authority or his responsibility for it, but after I had been returned he sent me the following telegram from the Rossin House, Toronto:

"HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE. DODGE FOREVER!"

tion during the progress of the election, that he never objected to nor repoulated its authority or his responsibility for it, but after I had been returned he sent me the following telegram from the Rossin House, Toronto:

"HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE. DODGE FOREVER!"
[Laughter.] Two days after my election young Ramsay, with a Mr. Morgan, called upen me at the Queen's Hotel, with a note from his father, Canon Ramsey, demanding from me \$2.500 for services during the canvass and elections. That I refused to comply with this demand: that I was afterward threatened with some exposure if I refused, and I was subsequently served with a writ demanding \$2.000, to which I had an appearance entered by my statorney, and the suit has been since abandoned or withdrawn. That after I came to Ottawa, and just after the first vote, I was informed by a member of this House that Mr. George Brown of The Globe, had letters and affidavits in his possession which he could use against me; and which would seriously affect my reputation, but that they would not be used against me; in voted with the Opposition. [Cheers from the Government benches.] That Ramsays, father and son, had furnished The Globe with the material for this attack upon me before the opening of Parliament; and that he was a given against or for the Opposition. [Cheers from the Government benches.]

Mr. Edgar—Will you allow me, Mr. Speaker, to ask the honorable gentleman if he has any reference to myself.

Mr. Dodge—I did allude to you in that part which refers to Mr. George Brown, and you certainly, by your remarks, conveyed just the intimidation that I have given in this paper, and nothing else.

Mr. Edgar—Will you allow me, Mr. Speaker, I will allude to it. The honorable gentleman on the floor of this house, in my hearing, on the occasion, I believe, he alludes to, was making in a loud manner, although the house was not sitting, a ferce attack upon the Globe in the honorable gentleman on the floor of this house, in my hearing, on the occasion, I believe, he alludes to,

Mr. Speaker thought the matter should now drop.

Mr. Edgar thought he had a right to vindicate himself against a personal charge made in this House. He wished to insist upon an answer from the member for North York. Did he (Mr Edgar) say a word about his voting with the Government or against them, or of going with the Opposition or against them or in any way referring to that matter? [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Dodge said the honorable member had been a personal friend of his, and he took pleasure in replying to him. He had aiready stated that he drew an inference from his remarks that an intimidation was intended, but he was gad to hear that a gentleman for whom he had so much esteem had no intention of this kind.

The matter then dropped.